

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—By reference to the advertising column on the first page it will be seen that Mr. E. Miller is prepared to furnish the citizens of Santa Fe with willow work of every description from a hobby horse to a sofa or bedstead. By far the largest part of his stock is manufactured by himself and warranted to be durable.

Those who have business in Mr. James H. Cliff's line would do well to read his advertisement and bear him in mind when anything is to be sold at public auction. He cries well.

JUDGE WATTS.—By a card in another column it will be seen that Judge Watts, who is well known to the citizens of the Territory, continues to prosecute claims against the Government. The long experience which the Judge has had in the practice of this branch of his profession renders him preeminently qualified to successfully prosecute all claims that may be entrusted to his charge. He has been in the city for a few weeks and will remain two or three weeks longer, during which time he may be consulted professionally by those who have business to be transacted in Washington City.

Gov. A. RESCHER.—The Governor, after a few weeks pleasant and beneficial sojourn at the Hot Springs of Las Vegas, returned with his family last week.

NEW PORTAL.—The appearance of the Palace with its new portal and an unobstructed view is much improved and beautified. About a thousand dollars additional expense in painting the portal, plastering the front, removing the old rubbish in the rear, and making a nice corral, would render for many years to come, the old palace one of the pleasantest places on the plaza. Its present appearance is somewhat like a shabbily dressed old gentleman sporting a new beaver.

Subscribe for the Gazette.

Notwithstanding the patronage of the *Gazette* has more than doubled since it donned its new dress there are yet hundreds in the Territory and many in Santa Fe who should have their names entered upon its subscription list. How are the people to learn what is transpiring in their midst without they read the Territorial paper? And how can a paper be published unless it shall receive a liberal support? We presume there are few men who will address to themselves the foregoing questions, but will come to the conclusion that it is a duty they owe to themselves to send in their names as subscribers, and not resort to the beggarly practice of borrowing papers from their neighbors. May we not hope to see a speedy reformation in this respect and have a large accession to the list of names on our subscription book.

In this connection it is proper to state that we are prepared to execute job work in a neat style and at moderate rates. Those who wish anything in this line may rely upon it, that their orders will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

THE EASTERN MAIL.—In accordance with a change in the schedule this mail will hereafter arrive on Saturdays and depart on Mondays. This was a much needed change and will operate beneficially not only to the citizens of Santa Fe, but to all the country below.

A Slandering Charge.

The *Kansas City Border Star* of the 22d ult. contains a letter written from this city on the 29th August, in which is contained the following paragraph:

"To-day we had a great junta (convention) of the citizens of the Territory, but mostly Mexicans, down on the Americans and their institutions; the professed object was to adopt means of protection against the hostile Indians (Navajos,) but was gotten up by a few to speculate on the poor, to buy their claims against Uncle Sam, (if they would be allowed,) for nothing. There is great excitement among the people, but all they want in their idleness is to put a blanket around them and sit on the sunny side of a wall, and have their horses and stock protected and herded free gratis."

A more deliberate slander both upon the convention and Mexican people could not be penned in as few lines as this is.

The convention was composed of reliable and substantial citizens, who are loyal to the Government both from interest and principle. Not one word that was uttered by them in the convention or that appeared in the published proceedings indicated in the least that they were "down on the Americans and their institutions." On the contrary, they all concurred in expressing the belief that the Government of the United States was desirous and anxious they should receive the protection to which, as citizens, they were entitled, but that they were deprived of that protection through the faithlessness of officials who, from their position, were enabled to impose upon the representatives of the Government at Washington. No honest man will deny that the condition of the Territory is most deplorable and is daily growing worse—that on the 29th of August, the date of the letter under review, there was no tangible evidence that any effort would be made by the Colonel commanding to restrain the Navajos in their career of pillage and murder, and that as a means of self preservation it became absolutely necessary for them to adopt some system of protection for themselves and property.

But says the writer, the convention "was gotten up by a few to speculate upon the poor, to buy their claims against Uncle Sam (if they would be allowed) for nothing."

The convention was a large one, with representatives from almost every county in the Territory. The representatives, too, as above stated, were men of high social position and substantial citizens. It is not probable that a few speculators could so grossly impose upon the judgments of such men as these, as to unwittingly draw them into a scheme in which no other object was had in view except to line the pockets of the speculators with gold obtained from the poor. The delegates were fully aware of the sources from which the means for conducting the campaign against the Navajos, would necessarily have to come. They knew that they themselves would have to bear a large share of the burden, and if losses were sustained, they were the very men who would have to bear them. There is therefore, no cause for imputing their action to improper motives, and it is an insult to their intelligence to say they were beguiled by interested or crafty speculators. On the contrary their connection with the movement, under all the circumstances, indicates that they were alive to the interests of the Territory and were honestly engaged in providing means for obtaining relief from the incursions of the savages, that could not, to all appearances, be had at that time from any other source.

It is useless to refer to the charge that "all the people of the Territory want in their idleness, is to put a blanket around them and sit on the sunny side of a wall, and have their horses and stock herded and protected free gratis." This is a slur on an entire community that is absurd in itself and exhibits a prejudice in the mind of the writer that would totally forbid him to do justice in the slightest degree to the people among whom he lives, and to whom, perhaps, he is indebted for his daily bread.

Now and Then.

We have been shown a communication to the St. Louis Republican, dated Santa Fe August 12 1847, from which we make the subjoined extract in order that the reader may be enabled to judge for himself whether or not, we now, thirteen years after the date of the letter, are receiving any letter protection against the Navajo Indians, than did the people then, one year after the acquisition of the Territory. It may, however, be premised that at the former period there was much fault found with the Government at Washington City, whereas now all the cause of trouble, loss and bloodshed is attributed to the inefficiency and neglect of those agents of the Government who are located in our midst and who are provided with ample means to afford adequate protection.

We commend the extract to the attention of the reader. It is as follows:

Upon the establishment of a civil government in New Mexico, the rights of person, property and religion were guaranteed to the people by proclamation—they were also promised protection against the Indians, and the restitution of all property stolen since the entrance of the Americans. I am compelled to say none of these promises have been redeemed. The volunteer detachment, at different points of the frontier, and even the soldiery in garrison at the capital, pay little respect to military discipline or order, and none to the civil authorities or the rights of citizens. Col. A. W. DONNELL made a hollow peace with the Navajos, took their promises for things,

the performance of which he was ordered, and should have required on the spot. And in consequence, before Col. D.'s command had fairly retired from their country two of his men were killed by the Indians, and a series of robberies and outrages commenced which have been continued with impunity up to the present time, until many of the defenceless inhabitants are utterly ruined. During no one year, for the last twenty years, have the depredations of these Indians been so destructive to life and property. Upwards of fifty citizens have been killed or carried into captivity, and more than 60,000 head of horses, mules and sheep have been carried off from the country called the Rio Abajo. No efforts have been made to protect that frontier, or to redeem the promises made to that people.

But instead of the fulfillment of these promises, they seem daily to become less regarded. Droves of horses and mules have been driven off, and persons killed, within six miles of the capital. In the frontier settlements the inhabitants are driven from their grazing grounds, and even some of the villages have been deserted.

Santa Fe, October, 8, 1860.

MR. EDITOR: Since the establishment of the *Santa Fe Gazette* I have been a constant subscriber and reader of the paper, during all its changes of politics and editors—because I feel it due to myself to encourage the publication of at least one paper in the Territory of New Mexico. I know that the people of New Mexico are a generous and liberal people, who do not desire that any of the citizens should be compelled to publish a paper for their benefit, at a loss. I fear that the number of subscribers to your paper in Santa Fe is not as large as it ought to be. Santa Fe has a commerce of over a million per annum, and some of the finest stores and most enterprising merchants in the west; and yet strange to say, on looking over your paper, one ignorant of the fact would imagine that the only merchant in New Mexico was C. E. Kearney, and on examining his advertisement he would find out that he resided in Kansas City, Mo.

Among all our fine merchants who have made and still are making fortunes in this country, I do not see an advertisement of a single one. A stranger looking over the only newspaper published here would naturally come to the conclusion that there was not, in the Capitol of New Mexico, a city with a population of 8000 inhabitants, a single store, hotel, lawyer, or physician.

I feel assured that it is only necessary to call attention to this fact, to have it remedied by a handsome addition to your subscription list in this city and elsewhere, as well as to your advertising columns.

Wishing you much success in your public spirited undertaking, and being determined to aid you all in my power, I remain—yours truly, FERNANDEZ DE TAOS.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—A Washington letter, referring to numerous sensation statements going round the press, says:

European intervention in Mexican affairs, in opposition to the wishes of the U. S. Government is deemed quite impracticable in diplomatic circles. The present aspect of the political relations of the great Powers in Europe indicate that Spain, France, Prussia and England, will have quite sufficient to employ their attention on that continent for some time to come. Spain should know that her surest guarantee for the safety of Cuba is in her refraining from meddling in the affairs of the republics in America. There is little doubt that active intervention by the European governments in American matters would be the signal for an attack upon Cuba, which could scarcely fail to wreck it from Spain. Privateering, or filibustering, would not confine itself to this continent, but would also fly to the aid of Garibaldi in the release of Venice and Italy. Intervention once commenced would, like a two edged sword, cut both ways, and result in the loss of Cuba to Spain, and of thrones to some of the European dynasties.

U. S. MINISTER AFTER WALKER.—A dispatch from Washington says:

The errand of Minister Dimitry, from Costa Rica to Nicaragua recently, was to exercise all the power invested in him to repel the invader Walker. It was undertaken, however, more in a spirit of diplomatic duty than with the hope of success. Information has reached here that before Walker captured Truxillo he dispatched agents to Nicaragua to secretly organize his friends in anticipation of his invasion of that State.

EMIGRANTS TO CENTRAL AMERICA.—The news of the arrival on the Central American coast of a party of emigrants from San Francisco was not unexpected here. Ever since he began the organization of his party on this side, Walker has been in extensive correspondence with his old friends in California, from whom he has repeated assurances of large accessions from that State. This we have from one of his personal friends, who informs us

that the arrival on the coast of San Salvador, announced this morning, will be speedily followed by many others from the same port.

We also learn that there is the greatest activity among Walker's friends in this country, especially in the lower tier of States, in the encouragement of a similar emigration, and that their efforts are attended with success. We are assured that the number of emigrants offering is so large, that great difficulty is experienced in finding the necessary means of conveyance. *N. O. Peayune.*

THE LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—Since our evening edition, a large number of private letters and papers, from San Luis Potosi the 23th ult., have been placed in our hands, confirming to the letter our accounts there published of the late engagement or series of engagements near Lagos. Miramon was totally routed, and only succeeded in making his escape with a very small number of dragoons, and so severely wounded that he will not himself be able to take the field for some time to come.

This new turn in the wheel of fortune will doubtless have an important influence upon the course of events now transpiring in Mexico, where the Liberal party very where appear to be in the ascendant. At last accounts they were advancing from every side on the capital, where we may now reasonably expect they will soon make their appearance, with what fortune remains to be seen. *Peayune.*

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN CATHOLICS.—There has recently been organized, in this city, a religious society, or congregation, styled as above. The object of which is to disavow all connection with the Pope of Rome and his Bishops, and in fact, to repudiate and protest against the Roman hierarchy in every form. It is composed chiefly of French and German citizens, many of whom are well known and highly respected in the community. The ceremonies, we learn, closely resemble those of the First Roman Church, and are equally interesting and impressive.

This is the first move to establish an Independent American Catholic Church in America and bids fair to increase in strength and importance, as we are informed that large numbers of adopted and native citizens in every State of the Union are expected to organize similar congregations.

For the want of a more suitable place, wherein to hold their worship, (which place cannot at present be procured,) they have taken, and are occupying the first story of the new brick building situated at the corner of Broad street and Broad Avenue. The Rev. John Tiron is the officiating Priest. There is also an executive committee for carrying out the objects of the society, at the head of which is Mr. Francis Delarue of this city. Efforts are on foot, however, to purchase a suitable location to build a Church. The services are held every Sunday morning and afternoon. The choir will compare favorably with any in the city, being composed almost entirely of talented professors of music. *Richmond Whig.*

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILES IN TEN HOURS.—One of the New York Spirits (Wilkes's, we believe,) says that a gentleman, now in California, but who is shortly to be in New York, proposes to perform the feat of horsemanship, this fall, on one of the Long Island tracks, of riding in saddle the enormous distance of two hundred and twenty-five miles in ten consecutive hours. This is a feat which we believe has never yet been done, and which would seem to require for its accomplishment the highest skill in horsemanship, with almost superhuman powers of endurance. The gentleman writes a most positive assurance he can do it, and the Spirit has no objection of hearing from some one who thinks that he cannot. A match of this sort, *versus* Time, would be an interesting event for the lovers of the turf in New York.

TOBACCO AND ARSENIC.—Is the former an antidote to the latter? The following facts would indicate that such is true:

A young lady in Hampshire (Eng.) fell into the mistake of eating a portion of arsenic, which had been prepared for the destruction of rats. Painful symptoms led to the discovery. An elderly lady then present advised that she should be made to vomit as speedily as possible, and as the unfortunate victim had always exhibited a hankering for tobacco in any shape, that was suggested as a ready means of obtaining the desired end. A pipe was used, but this produced no nausea. A large portion of strong tobacco was then chewed, and the juice swallowed; but this even produced no sensation of disgust. A strong decoction was then made with hot water; of this she drank a pint without producing nausea or giddiness, or any emetic or cathartic action. The pains gradually subsided, and she began to feel well. On the arrival of physicians, an emetic was administered. The patient recovered, and no ill consequences were experienced. Another case occurred a few years subsequent at the same place, when tobacco was administered, and no other remedy. In this instance there was complete and perfect recovery. From this it may be reasonably concluded that tobacco is an antidote of very safe and ready application in cases of poisoning by arsenic.

THE CHINA-SHAPED STRAINER.—The Baltimore Patriot gives an account of the trial trip of this novel Steamer, from which we extract the following: The hull has been lengthened some 125 feet, we believe, and it now makes quite a formidable appearance on the water. It floated like a duck, and obeyed the helm with the instantaneousness of the human will. As it came down toward us several times during its trial up and down the river, we had a clear view of its propelling wheel. It revolved with all the majesty of a huge mill wheel, right about the centre of the hull, and so favorably set were the floats that it scarcely lifted the water at all on the emerging side. There was

some sensible irregularity at times in the revolution of the propeller, evidently arising from the cranks passing the dead points. When they would turn her short round she slightly listed, but it was surprising to see in what a short space she would go round. On the stretch coming in her velocity was terrific, if one may so speak.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The New York papers give the proceedings of another Syracuse Convention, and another nomination for the Presidency. The party thus distinguishing itself is described as "The Radical Abolition National and State Convention." About one hundred persons, black and white and of both sexes, took part in the interesting proceedings. There was no list of delegates, but all who chose to attend were considered members. There were persons assuming to represent Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts and New York.

A letter was read from Gerrit Smith, containing a draft for fifty dollars to aid in printing tickets, &c. He discouraged the expenditure of much time and money; alluded to his sad experience in 1858, and thought there was little ground for encouragement for the future.

There was quite a spirited contest between the friends of Gerrit and Goodell as to who should be the "standard bearer of the party" in the coming contest—but, of course Smith was triumphant and his rival was nominated for Governor. Fred. Douglass (black man) was chosen one of the electors at large.

AN INSTITUTION WELL PATRONIZED.

Sing-Sing prison, in New York State, now has 1300 inmates, and if all were there that ought to be there, no doubt the number would be much larger. A few days ago some half dozen of the convicts attempted to escape by taking possession of a small schooner, used for bringing stone to the prison. One of the keepers was dangerously stabbed, and the Captain of the schooner was killed; but the convicts were beaten and recaptured—their object was to cross the river and escape to the mountains.

BOSTON HORSES FOR THE EMERALD ISLAND.—The French legation has lately visited Boston, to approve the purchase of a new known horse-stealer, of five or six years' standing, horses for the stables of the French emperor, who at any time possesses twenty-four specimens of the state breed. The new horses are fifteen hands high having a fine action and a speed of not less than 2.50. They are of the Emperor's favorite color, a deep bay as are nearly all the Emperor's stock of four hundred, and their tails are of the natural length with one exception. The cost was between \$2,000 and \$3,000. These horses will be taken to Europe in one of the Vanderbilt steamers.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, September 14.

Advices from Mexico, via Havana, state that Miramon, after his return to the capital, resigned his Presidency, but was subsequently re-elected by the State Council, having 19 out of 23 votes.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary was presented to Miramon and favorably received. It is reported that Zalazaga had returned to the capital and offered his services to the Church party. The bulk of the Constitutional army were at Guaxtavo doing nothing, but operations were expected soon to commence. Vera Cruz was making active preparations to resist the threatened attack of the Spaniards, which was positively expected next month.

SHORT TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern arrived at Millard Haven on the 26th ult., at half past six o'clock P. M. She sailed from New York on the 16th; at half past four o'clock P. M. arrived at Halifax on the 18th, in exactly forty-eight hours, and sailed from thence at nine o'clock A. M. on the 19th. Allowing five hours for difference in time, and sixteen and a half hours detention at Halifax her run from New York has been accomplished in nine days and four and a half hours, without any allowance being made for the time consumed in going in and out of Halifax. Her log will probably show the shortest passage yet made between New York and Europe.

NEW MAN IN THE IRON MASK.—A new wonder has turned up in Europe. A new *masque en fer* found in the prisons of Naples. He was there known as "l'Americain." In personal appearance if we may believe the pictures which have reached us, he resembles very much a North American Indian, whence perhaps his sobriquet. To the swarthy complexion, he adds the high cheek bones, straight black hair, reaching down to the waist, and other peculiarities, which give him a semi resemblance to one of our aboriginal races. Of his history nothing is known but this: that four years ago he was brought from Rome to Naples, where he has ever since been kept in the closest confinement, and only allowed food once in forty-eight hours. His clothing also was limited to a woollen jacket and coarse trousers. This only his jailors can tell, while he himself, from his long confinement could only mutter out, in answer to questions, "C'est moi," which is believed to be his real name. No record of his trial or imprisonment as a malefactor can be found, nor is it believed that he was ever guilty of crime. He is believed to be a victim of *naissance*, as the French papers express it.

WHAT WE ARE MADE OF.—Oliver Wendell Holmes tells what we are made of, in the following complimentary style to human pride:

If the reader of this paper lives another year his self pride principle will have migrated from his present tenement to another the raw materials even of which are not yet put together. A portion of that body which is to be will ripen in the corn of next harvest. Another portion of his future person he will purchase, or others will purchase for him, headed up in the form of certain barrels of potatoes. A third fraction is yet to be gathered in the Southern rice field. The limbs with which he is then to walk will then be clad with flesh borrowed from the tenants of many stalls and pastures, and now unbecome out of their doom.

The very organs of speech with which he is to talk so wisely, plead so eloquently, or speak effectively must first serve his humble brethren to blurt, to believe, and for all the varied utterances of bristled or feathered larynx life. His bones themselves are to a great extent in posse and not esse. A bag of phosphate of lime, which has been ordered from Prof. Mapes for his grounds, contains a larger part of what is to be his skeleton. And more than all this, and by far the greater part of his body is nothing at all but water, the main substance of his actual and members is to be looked for in the reservoir, in the running streams, at the bottom of the well, in the clouds that float over his head, or diffused among them all.

NEAT RETORT.—An Israelite lady, sitting in the same box at an opera with a French physician, and being troubled with *caeni*, happened to gaze. "Excuse me, madam," said the Doctor, "I am glad you did not swallow me." "Give yourself no uneasiness," replied the lady, "I am a Jewess, and never eat pork."